

Quarterly Report

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

April, 1953

Pre-College Programs Receive Grants

TWO programs concerned with pre-college education—the Citizenship Education Project and the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools—have received renewed grants from the Corporation during the current quarter. These projects are the only programs at the primary and secondary school level for which the Corporation has voted substantial grants in recent years. The major share of the Corporation's income is spent in colleges and universities.

Citizenship Education Project

The Citizenship Education Project, a country-wide program to improve training for citizenship in high schools, received \$700,000. Started by Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1949, the Project has previously been granted \$1,367,550.

The Project now serves 812 high schools with 1,200 teachers and 42,000 students participating. Based on the conviction that America will remain free and strong only so long as the privileges and duties of citizenship are widely exercised, the Project aims at developing in students an active interest in public affairs.

Rather than discussing citizenship in the ab-

stract, students are encouraged to use the "civic laboratories" their home communities provide. In many places, students have worked with political parties to get out the vote in municipal elections—canvassing voters, arranging forums for candidates of all political parties, and serving as baby sitters so mothers could vote.

The Project is under the guidance of President William F. Russell of Teachers College and is directed by William S. Vincent. The new grant from the Corporation will enable the Project to extend its services to additional high schools.

National Citizens Commission

The National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, going into its fifth year as a layman's organization designed to heighten popular interest in education, has been granted \$150,000 from the Corporation. Previous grants total \$750,000. Other foundations have also made grants to the Commission.

Committed to a grass-roots attack on the problem of public apathy to educational needs, the Commission aids the formation of local and state committees by providing residents with information on how to form effective groups, and where

to find facts on school finances, teachers' qualifications and building requirements. The Commission serves over 1,800 citizens groups today. In 1949, only 150 such groups were known to exist. Roy E. Larsen is chairman of the Commission and Henry Toy, Jr., is executive director.

An example of a citizens committee in action

comes from Ingleside, Illinois, where a bond issue for an addition to an overcrowded school was defeated in a referendum. The citizens group, finding that the defeat was due to lack of adequate information in the hands of the voters, undertook a campaign of public education which reversed the vote at the next referendum.

Dartmouth Investigates Civil-Military Relations

Does the training of military officers equip them for the important diplomatic and economic policy decisions they are increasingly called upon to make? Professors John Masland and Laurence Radway of Dartmouth will investigate the role of the "military statesman" in civil-military relations, aided by a Carnegie Corporation grant of \$45,000.

By studying the careers of military officers currently filling posts in which they participate in the formation of national policies, the political scientists will try to identify those skills and attitudes desirable in a military officer concerned with public affairs and policy making. They will then attempt to assess the extent and manner in which these skills are cultivated by officer education as it exists today.

The Army, Navy and Air War Colleges, the academies at West Point and Annapolis, as well as ROTC units in numerous colleges will be examined.

Princeton Initiates Study of International Politics

A reappraisal of international politics as a field of study will be made by a Princeton research group headed by Professor Richard C. Snyder of the University's Organizational Behavior Section and Department of Politics. The Corporation has granted \$65,000

toward costs of conducting the study.

Since the war, courses in international relations have been immensely popular in the colleges and universities, and there has been a steadily increasing volume of research in this field. But teaching at every level is extremely individualized, with professors differing radically as to purpose, approach, coverage, theory and method.

The Princeton study will try to es-

tablish a more coherent conceptual basis for teaching and research in the field. The study is expected to be of service to teachers, research workers, and all other serious students of international relations. Particular attention will be given to the contributions which may be made to the study of international relations by allied fields such as geography, economics and psychology.

Reorganization in Political Science Teaching Scheduled by Northwestern University

A major reorganization in the teaching of political science will be instituted by Northwestern's Department of Political Science under a grant of \$90,000 from Carnegie Corporation. The faculty of the department, co-ordinating its effort under the direction of Professor Roland Young, will undertake a systematic exploration of political science as a field of study and will formulate a new teaching program on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The reorganization is expected to provide an opportunity to bring political science teaching abreast of the important new developments in theory and method which have appeared recently in political science and allied fields.

An attempt will be made to use to the maximum the experience of other institutions, both by bringing visiting

experts to Northwestern and by travel on the part of Northwestern's staff to other institutions. Through this interchange, it is expected that the study may affect the graduate and undergraduate programs at other universities as well as at Northwestern.

Philippine Islands Subject of Chicago Research Plan

Professor Fred Eggan of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago will direct a study of the Philippines with the aid of a \$75,000 grant from the Corporation.

In addition to studying social and cultural change, Professor Eggan and his associates will attempt to re-evaluate the American experience in the Philippines. Despite the fact that a half-century of American-Philippine

relations should yield highly relevant lessons for our present activities in other economically underdeveloped areas, there has been nothing approaching an adequate study along these lines.

Anthropologists and historians will collaborate in the study, with assistance from agricultural economists, demographers and other specialists.

Cornell Studies Skills in Interviewing and Observing

Cornell University's Social Science Research Center was granted \$27,800 by the Carnegie Corporation to study the research skills involved in social science field observation and interviewing. These two techniques are basic to most of the research which social scientists are now carrying on in problems of industry, mental health, national defense and other areas.

Although social scientists have long recognized wide variations in the proficiency of research workers in using these techniques, no systematic study has ever been made of the skills involved. The Cornell study will not only seek to identify these skills and to develop tests for measuring them, but also will attempt to devise appropriate training methods.

Economic Bureau Aided

The National Bureau of Economic Research has received \$25,000 for research programs and \$12,000 for fellowships from the Corporation.

A nonprofit organization conducting long-range studies of national and international economic problems, the Bureau's directors are drawn from business, labor and the academic world. The Bureau is noted for its studies in business cycles, in national income and capital formation, and in wages, employment and productivity. The Corporation has given aid since 1921.

Trends in the Social Sciences

The projects described on this and the preceding page reflect in some measure the life and ferment in the social sciences today.

Collaboration between the social science fields is now an accepted practice. One of the projects reported here involves a historian working in an economics department; another involves anthropologists and historians co-operating on a study of the Philippines.

This collaboration between the separate fields of social science no longer occasions prolonged debate and negotiation. If the problem at hand demands co-operation—and

most of the significant problems do—arrangements for such co-operation are worked out.

It is also interesting to note the extent to which these fields are engaged in reappraisals of current knowledge, theory and method. Two such re-examinations are reported in this quarter's grants; one in political science, the other in international relations. Like the natural science fields, the social science fields must be subjected to continuous re-examination, if they are to incorporate the rapid advances that constantly occur in the state of knowledge.

Yale Starts New Research in Economic History

Yale University is embarking on a new program of teaching and research in economic history. Professor John E. Sawyer, presently teaching at Harvard, has been given a permanent appointment in the Department of Economics at Yale, and will take the lead in developing the program. The Corporation has voted a grant of \$25,600 to support research activities which Professor Sawyer will initiate.

Linguistics and Psychology Seminar Planned for Summer

The Committee on Linguistics and Psychology of the Social Science Research Council will conduct a seminar in connection with the 1953 summer session of the Linguistics Institute of Indiana University. The Corporation has granted the Committee \$10,000.

The Committee was recently estab-

lished to explore the relations between linguistics and psychology. The Committee believes that the two fields must collaborate if they are to achieve an adequate understanding of language.

Teacher Training Program Receives Renewed Grant

The Corporation has voted a grant of \$50,000 to Yale University for continuance of its Master of Arts in Teaching Program. Earlier grants for the program total \$100,000.

President A. Whitney Griswold initiated the program three years ago in order that Yale might contribute more actively to enriching the quality of liberal arts teaching in public secondary schools.

Training is offered only in those subjects in the liberal arts and sciences that are most commonly taught in secondary schools—English, history, social science, mathematics, French, chemistry and physics.

Financial Summary

THE ESTIMATED INCOME of Carnegie Corporation for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1952 is \$7,300,000. For this period, administrative expenses are estimated at roughly \$500,000, and \$2,260,000 has been set aside to meet commitments including those for teachers' pensions incurred prior to this fiscal year.

Of approximately \$4,540,000 available for appropriation by the trustees, \$1,660,000 was appropriated in the first quarter and \$1,890,000 in the second quarter of the current fiscal year. A balance of \$990,000 remains to be appropriated during the remaining two quarters.

It is the policy of the Corporation to spend all its income within the fiscal year in which it is received.

Institute of International Education Receives New Grant for Exchange-of-Persons Programs

The Institute of International Education, a nonprofit agency that administers exchange-of-persons programs between the United States and seventy-seven foreign countries, has received a \$450,000 grant from the Corporation for three years to supplement grants from other foundations and corporations.

Through its New York office and its regional staffs across the country, the Institute provides foreign students with information on American colleges and universities, courses of studies and available scholarships. It alerts them to government laws that apply to them, and by campus conferences tries to assist them in adjusting to American life.

For American students, the Institute administers the Government's Fulbright program, acting as a screening board for graduate students who now can study in twenty-six foreign coun-

tries. It also manages scholarships for foreign governments and universities, American corporations, overseas agencies and binational funds.

Since 1919, the Institute has facilitated scholarships for more than 18,000 students and has advised over 525,000 persons on foreign study and teaching plans. It has received Corporation aid since its inception. The Institute works with 123 selection committees in 74 countries and is using the resources of five hundred colleges and universities.

Young Administrators Awarded Travel Grants

Three young administrators in higher education recently have received travel grants to study administrative problems in other colleges and universities.

Dean K. Roald Bergethon, Brown, is studying liberal arts programs and

methods of formulating educational policy in institutions in the United States and Canada. Dean Ewing Shahan, Vanderbilt, is studying curriculum development in Eastern, Midwestern and Southern institutions. Dean Judson C. Ward, Jr., Emory, is surveying administrative problems in schools in the East and Middle West.

Dominions and Colonies Fund Announces Travel Awards

Sixteen men in responsible posts in higher education and allied fields have recently received Carnegie travel and study grants. Through its British Dominions and Colonies Fund the Corporation provides these grants to residents of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and some of the British colonies for travel and study outside their own countries.

The following grants were made during the quarter:

GEOFFREY C. ANDREW, executive assistant to the president, University of British Columbia, Canada; to study university administration in U.S. and U.K.; arrives in U.S. in October.

S. J. ANGYAL, associate professor of organic chemistry, New South Wales University of Technology, Sydney, Australia; to study organization of technical universities in U.S.; visit completed.

GEORGE W. BROWN, professor of history, University of Toronto, Canada; for research on NATO at University of London; arrives in England in May.

ERIC K. CRUICKSHANK, dean, faculty of medicine, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica; to visit medical schools in North America; leaves U.S. in May.

THOMAS B. DAVIE, principal, University of Cape Town, South Africa; to study university administration in U.S.; arrives in September.

V. A. EDGELOE, assistant registrar, University of Adelaide, South Aus-

tralia; to study university administration in U.S.; arrives in October.

A. R. HEWITT, secretary and librarian, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London; to investigate bibliographical and research materials in British West Indies and North America; arrives in U.S. in May.

KENNETH KIRKWOOD, lecturer in native administration, University of Natal, South Africa; to study intercultural relations in U.S.; departs in May.

FRANCIS J. LEDDY, dean, College of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan, Canada; to study university administration in U.S. and U.K.; arrives in U.S. in October.

R. B. MADGWICK, warden, New England University College, Armidale, Australia; to study university administration in U.S.; arrives in September.

DONALD McLEAN, headmaster, Darlinghurst Central School, Sydney, Australia; to study primary and secondary education and teacher training in Europe and North America; arrives in U.S. in October.

T. BRIAN O'NEILL, relieving librarian, National Library Service, Wellington, New Zealand; to visit libraries and library schools in U.S.; visit completed.

STUART PERRY, city librarian, Wellington, New Zealand; to visit public libraries in North America; arrives in U.S. in June.

SYDNEY J. RUBBO, professor of bacteriology, University of Melbourne, Australia; to visit universities and research institutions in North America; arrives in U.S. in October.

E. J. TAPP, senior lecturer in history, New England University College, Armidale, Australia; to study historical research and teaching in U.S.; arrives in October.

THE HON. ARTHUR TYNDALL, judge, Court of Arbitration, Wellington, New Zealand; to lecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and study labor relations; departs in May.

What Is the Carnegie Corporation?

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK is a philanthropic foundation created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Its basic endowment is \$135 million and its present assets, reckoned at cost value, which is less than market, are approximately \$175 million. The income from \$12 million of this fund is applicable in the British Dominions and Colonies. All other income is for grants in the United States.

The Corporation's income is used chiefly to aid universities, colleges and other scholarly organizations concerned with education and research. Determination of the fields in which the Corporation concentrates its grants is made by the fifteen trustees who comprise its board.

Nine Additional Projects Aided During Quarter

Nine additional grants were made by the Corporation in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies during the quarter. The grants went to the following institutions:

United States

Claremont College received \$5,000 for a summer program in science education for secondary school teachers.

Radcliffe College was granted \$3,000 in support of its seminars for older women who want to combine further education with household or business responsibilities. Previous Corporation support totals \$9,900.

Stanford University was voted a grant of \$12,000 for a study of the social structure of an urban community. San Francisco's Bay region will be the area under investigation.

The University of Washington was granted \$10,000 for a systematic evaluation of what constitutes good teaching.

Field research in Venezuela, conducted by Wisconsin's Latin American

studies staff, will be aided by a \$6,000 grant to the University of Wisconsin.

British Dominions and Colonies

The Canadian Mathematical Congress received \$7,000 for the expansion of its scholarship program for high school graduates.

The Canadian Social Science Research Council was awarded \$6,000 toward the establishment of a joint secretariat with the Humanities Research Council of Canada. Both organizations are undertaking enlarged programs of fellowships and grants-in-aid of research and publication.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington received \$7,500 for mass spectrographic equipment to further geophysical research at the University of Western Australia.

The New Zealand Council for Educational Research received \$2,500 for research assistants engaged in community studies under Professor Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, who will lecture at Canterbury College on a Fulbright grant.

New Technique of Teaching Latin to Be Demonstrated

The University of Michigan was granted \$6,000, supplementing an earlier grant, to enable Dr. Waldo Sweet of the William Penn Charter School to demonstrate his new method of teaching Latin to a selected group of Latin teachers this summer at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Sweet's method applies new advances in linguistic science to language teaching. These advances have not yet been generally applied in conventional teaching.

Dr. Sweet teaches Latin as a spoken language and makes extensive use of audio-visual materials. He points out that traditional methods of teaching have presented the study of Latin forms and grammar in essentially the same manner in which they were taught to Roman boys who already understood Latin.

He states further that the contrast in structure between English and Latin is tremendous and that the alleged resemblance between the two grammars is almost completely illusion.

The core of Dr. Sweet's system is preparing instructional materials so that in translating Latin the student is forced to pay attention to crucial elements in the structure and is never able to make shrewd guesses on the basis of his knowledge of English.

Books Recently Published Under Corporation Grants

Frederick P. Keppel's *The Foundation*, a series of essays on the role of foundations in American life, has recently been reissued. Mr. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation from 1923 to 1941, presented the material at the University of Virginia's Page-Barbour lecture series in 1930. *Appreciations of Frederick Paul Keppel*, a

memorial volume prepared by his friends and associates, and *The Foundation* may be obtained from the Corporation on request.

The following books have been published under projects aided by Carnegie grants. Distribution is handled by the institution or publisher named.

Alice I. Bryan, *The Public Librarian*. Columbia University Press, New York.

Boris A. Konstantinovskiy, edited by Harold J. Berman, *Soviet Law in Action*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Robert B. Knapp, editor, *Orientation to America for Foreign Exchangees*. American Council on Education, Washington.

Wesley C. Meierhenry, *Enriching the*

Curriculum Through Motion Pictures. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Orie L. Phillips and Philbrick McCoy, *Conduct of Judges and Lawyers*. Parker and Company, Los Angeles.

Rainard B. Robbins, *Pension Planning in the United States*. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, New York.

Demitri B. Shimkin, *Minerals—A Key to Soviet Power*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Edward H. Spicer, editor, *Human Problems in Technological Change*. Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

Dael Wolfe et al., *Improving Undergraduate Instruction in Psychology*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Editing of Correspondence of Edmund Burke Aided by Grant to University of Chicago

Professor Thomas W. Copeland of the University of Chicago is undertaking to edit the complete correspondence of Edmund Burke, with the letters to be published by the University of Chicago Press. The Corporation has made a grant of \$55,000 to the University to assist in the preparation of the edition.

Professor Herbert Butterfield, University of Cambridge, recently characterized Burke as one of the most important figures in the eighteenth century, and a man of the highest significance to students of the development of nineteenth-century thought.

Burke is probably best known as an orator, but he has been called the greatest of political thinkers. Hazlitt and Matthew Arnold asserted he was the greatest of English prose writers.

For a century and a half after his death, his private papers were withheld from the general use of scholars with the result that there has never been a complete edition of his correspondence. In 1949, his papers were

moved to the public library of the city of Sheffield, England.

An advisory committee of American and British scholars has been formed and editors from England and America have been chosen to be responsible for individual volumes in the series.

Noted Historians Continue Work on Nation's Past

Two noted historians whose research in the American field is being aided by Corporation grants are Douglas Southall Freeman and Professor Allan Nevins of Columbia.

Dr. Freeman, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1934 for his biography of Robert E. Lee, has published five volumes in a comprehensive study of George Washington. The biography, which to date covers Washington's career from his life as a planter in Virginia through victory in the Revolution, is to be completed in seven volumes, the last of which will appear in

1954 or 1955. The work has been described critically as the most extensive and authoritative work on Washington ever written.

Professor Nevins has published four volumes in the *Ordeal of the Union* series, covering the 1846-78 period of struggle over the slavery question, of Civil War and Reconstruction. Professor Nevins describes the theme of his work as "a study in the conversion of a country badly unorganized—politically, economically, socially—into a nation which the stress of four years of conflict gave a substantial degree of organization." *Ordeal of the Union* is to be completed in eight volumes, with the last to be published in 1956.

School of Social Work Now Uses Carnegie House

Fifty years ago Andrew Carnegie moved into his new Fifth Avenue residence. In the years that followed, the sixty-six room Georgian structure played host to eminent men of the day, including Woodrow Wilson, Mark Twain and Matthew Arnold.

Carnegie, who gave away more than \$325 million in his lifetime, made no provision for the future use of "No. 2 East 91 Street," as the house came to be called. His widow, Louise Carnegie, on her death, turned the house over to Carnegie Corporation, and in 1949 the Corporation offered it on a rent-free basis to the New York School of Social Work.

The school, a graduate faculty of Columbia University, was founded in 1898, the same year Carnegie bought the Fifth Avenue property. It offers programs in casework, group work, community organization and social welfare administration. Its seven hundred students are drawn from forty-eight states and forty countries.

There has been little trouble in converting the mansion into a school, although there are amusing contrasts be-

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

In his lifetime, Andrew Carnegie created six major funds in the United States. There is no central or parent organization. The funds operate independently, each with its own staff, trustees and administrative policy.

With the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Carnegie Corporation maintains a close, working relationship. The president of the Foundation, Oliver C. Carmichael, is a trustee and executive associate of the Corporation.

The Foundation, whose history, *Fruit of an Impulse*, by Howard J. Savage, will be issued by Harcourt Brace in May, was established in 1905. Its first work was directed toward pensioning college and university teachers. When the need for pensions outgrew the Foundation's resources, it established the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association with the help of the Corporation.

Through 1952 the Corporation has granted \$21,002,241 to the Foundation, principally for the Foundation's pension commitments to retired professors and their widows, and also for studies, experiments and programs.

In addition the Corporation has purchased from the Association annuities supplementing the Foundation's free pensions at the cost of \$8,379,372. It has committed itself to

advance \$15 million to the Foundation for pension obligations, of which \$6,107,000 has been advanced to date.

Through its Division of Educational Inquiry, the Foundation carries on studies and experimental programs which have been instrumental in tightening standards for admission and awarding of degrees, in improving training for the engineering, legal, medical and teaching professions, and in stimulating the interest of college professors in research and creative activity as an aid to instruction. A report on a program in the last field, *Research—Creative Activity and Teaching*, will be released this month.

Present work includes efforts to strengthen graduate education in Southern universities; a program in eleven colleges and universities designed to interest younger faculty members in a study of basic educational policy; a project at Peabody College to recruit college graduates for training in secondary school teaching, and a program at the University of Missouri to improve preservice and inservice training for college teachers.

The other Carnegie funds are: Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, 1896; Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, 1904, and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910.

tween past and present use. Dean Kenneth D. Johnson enjoys his view of Central Park from Mrs. Carnegie's former sitting room, but the public relations department occasionally wishes its predecessor hadn't been Carnegie's excess baggage. A former broom closet

now serves as a gathering place for doctoral candidates and an ice box has been transformed into a mail room.

Fittingly enough, the private study of the man who helped to build over 2,500 libraries is now used by the New York School's librarian.

Shepardson Resigns to Head Committee for Free Europe

Whitney H. Shepardson, director of the Corporation's British Dominions and Colonies Fund since 1946, resigned his post on March 1 to become president of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

Before joining the Corporation, Mr. Shepardson had served during the war as a special assistant to Ambassadors Winant, Biddle and Phillips in London in relation to European governments in exile.

Mr. Shepardson was graduated from Colgate University, studied at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School.

He served as a field artillery lieutenant in World War I and was assistant to Colonel Edward M. House with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris in 1919. He has been awarded the United States Medal of Merit, the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm from France, and the Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau.

He is the author of several books on international affairs, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a trustee of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Clark Foundation and the American Academy in Rome.

Basis for Making Carnegie Grants Explained

The right man with the right idea at the right time was what Frederick P. Keppel, late president of Carnegie Corporation, called the "proper conjunction of the stars" for foundation administrators, who must constantly determine which of many proposals submitted to them promise best use of the limited funds at their disposal. At Carnegie Corporation, the "right man" does not use an application blank. He either writes a letter or comes in to talk

about his idea in broad outline with one of the Corporation's officers. If the idea is promising and falls within the Corporation's current program, and if the proponent's training and ability are equal to carrying it out, he is asked to present his plan in detail and to have the chief officer of his institution, generally a university or research agency, write a formal request for the grant. A good proposal is specific as to aim, method, time, personnel and the overall support required.

Since 1945, the Corporation has been particularly interested in the fields of education, international affairs and the social sciences. It does not as a rule contribute to endowment or building campaigns, and does not aid charitable organizations such as hospitals or homes for the aged.

Persons wanting information on the British Dominions and Colonies Fund's travel and study grants may write to the Fund for a pamphlet containing facts on procedure methods.

THE CORPORATION TRUSTEES

R. C. Leffingwell

R. C. Leffingwell, a trustee of the Corporation since 1923 and chairman of the board since 1946, was born in New York City and attended Yale College and Columbia Law School. He began the practice of law with the Cravath firm in New York in 1902 and became a partner in 1907.

As Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during World War I, he had major responsibility for fiscal policy and the flotation of several Liberty loans. Leaving the government in 1920, he re-joined the Cravath firm. He became a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company in 1923 and is now vice chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan & Company, Incorporated. He is also chairman of the board of the Council on Foreign Relations.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

OF NEW YORK

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